



Colorado Liberty

New State Law Threatens LP Future

"In last fall's elections, there were just too many minor party candidates interfering with the serious candidates for public office. We need a bill to keep the Henry John Olshaws (U.S. Senate) and John Heckmans (Jefferson County Commissioner) off the ballot." These are the words a newly-elected state representative used in explaining why he would support Senate Bill 96, a proposed election law revision designed to put the Colorado Libertarian Party and other third parties and independent candidates out of business.

S.B. 96, drafted by the Secretary of State's office, modifies the requirements for getting third party and independent candidates on the ballot by the petition process. As most readers of Colorado Liberty are aware, the only way that anyone other than a Republican or Democrat can get on the ballot is by gathering petition signatures. The requirements have varied from at least 5,000 required for getting a presidential candidate on the ballot down to as low as 300 required to run for state senate or state representative. S.B. 96 drastically increases requirements for all offices except for president. Its important provisions are as follows:

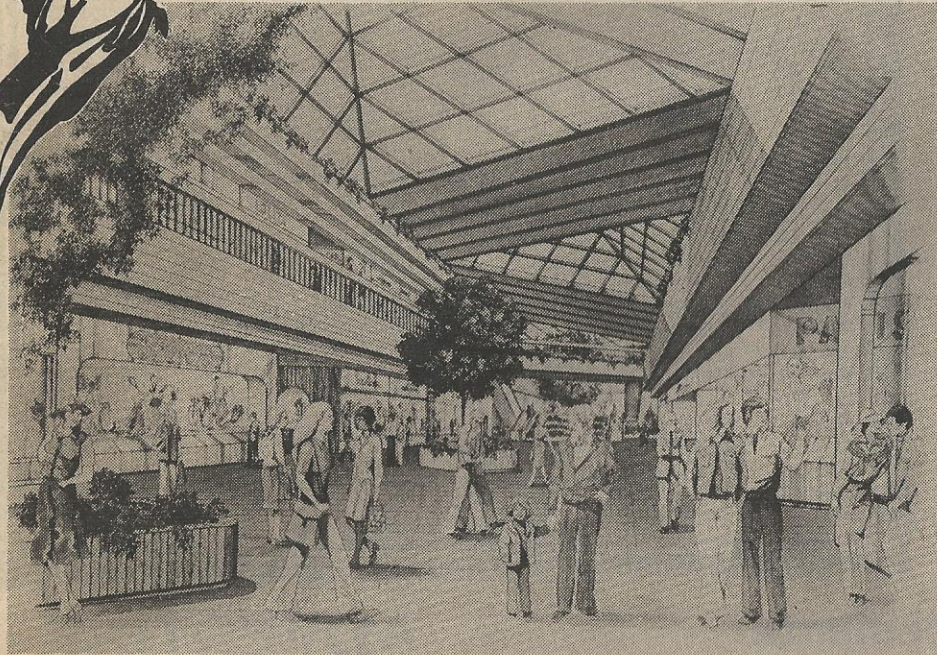
1. For any statewide office other than president, the new signature requirement will be at least one-half of 1% of the total votes cast for such office at the last general election. Also, these signatures must be gathered in equal proportions from each congressional district within the state. Thus, to run a candidate for governor would require 5,000 signatures.

district in 1982 would require at least 12,500 signatures, based on the 250,000 people who voted in that district in November of 1980.

The requirements for a congressional candidate in the past were only 350 valid signatures from registered voters. The requirement of roughly 6,000 signatures for statewide office is an increase from 500 which was required previously. The requirement to gain the signatures for statewide office in equal proportions from each congressional district is another incredible burden. The time allotted for gathering petition signatures in the past was 6 weeks. Even with the tremendous increases in signature requirements described above, there are no provisions in S.B. 96 to expand the time which we have to obtain the necessary signatures.

The obvious purpose of S.B. 96 is to keep third party candidates off the ballot. The vicious provisions of this bill make it clear that the two party system in Colorado is determined that it will face no serious competition. If this bill (currently up for consideration in the State Senate) is enacted into law, grassroots political action by any third party or independent candidate will be nearly impossible.

The idea that third parties and their candidates should be obliterated seems to be held only by Republican and Democratic party activists. Several polls taken during the 1980 elections showed that there was overwhelming popular support for new political parties in this country. Many, many people who have signed peti-



WELFARE FOR THE ELITE — Proposed addition to Boulder's Crossroads Center will benefit special interests at taxpayers' and landowners' expense.

BURAcraacy In Boulder

An urban renewal scheme to subsidize the expansion of Boulder's Crossroads shopping center is now hanging in the balance. And a look at recent Boulder history provides some interesting insights into the "how" and "why" of this special-interest project.

Boulder has been a leader in "maternalistic" local government, capped a few years ago by the "Danish Plan," a slow-growth ordinance. For an entire decade, Boulder planning rules and City Councils turned away a multitude of proposals for

financial schemes for a Boulder Urban Renewal Authority created by the Council. Petitioned by 25 signatures, "BURA" has since been sheltered from a petition by over 6,500 city residents — more than the number who voted for "tax increment" financing. But court rulings have recently directed Council to schedule a new election on BURA. The election is now scheduled for April 7.

Incremental property taxes were recently upheld in a court case involving the Denver Urban Renewal Authority. Tax

Boulder planning and City Councils turned away a multitude of proposals for major shopping malls. What followed was not surprising: population grew outside Boulder's gates, and a major shopping center developer joined with the often-spurned Sears and Roebuck to woo the little town of Louisville and win a site along the turnpike between Boulder and Denver.

In an abrupt shift from anti-growth policies, Boulder's officials then scrambled to propose a shopping center to one-up Louisville and the exodus of tax dollars. Their alternative would, in its first phase, condemn about 20 acres of housing and some 60 small businesses just north of Boulder's major existing shopping center. 20-year-old commercial buildings would be bulldozed to allow the Crossroads mall to double its size.

A new chief planner had recently arrived from Petaluma, California, to champion this new proposal. A new buyer for the existing Crossroads mall soon followed — also from California. As the new owner of half of the proposed project, he turned out to be the only "bidder" for the condemned land — in spite of a bargain price (one-third of the \$9 million budget for condemnation) which was probably far less than the free-market cost of luring landowners and businesses away from this prime central area of Boulder.

Meanwhile, by a small margin, a hastily-held city election approved one of several

alternatives. The city council then upheld in a court case the city's plan. Denver Urban Renewal Authority. Tax increment financing enables any urban renewal authority to tap all sales and property taxes resulting from natural growth and inflationary growth. Coupled with a sour economy, the City of Boulder is already feeling the squeeze on its many other services. Boulder County and the school district are just beginning to notice the pilfering of their tax dollars. School district tax losses tend to be made up by the state, so that citizens of the County and state, including those in the rival town of Louisville, are being taxed without representation by this vote of Boulderites only. Small percentages and sums in this first year of BURA's operation will swell under the accelerating effects of inflation.

Thus the inequity of taxing and tax boundaries led to the involvement of two cities in the private world of shopping centers. This new taxing authority leads to ever-wider injustices.

Libertarian principles are trampled under each step of this public-private partnership: condemnation of private property and the automatic breaking of lease agreements; a gigantic subsidy to one private developer; taxation used to support the shopping habits and tastes of some humans at the expense of others. Interference with the rights of development in the first place prevented the natural fulfillment of market demands for retail stores; one subsidized center would become an unfair competitor for all other centers and stores in Boulder and beyond. Limitations on future centers would be next — along with new subsidies if this bureaucratically favored center does not develop a healthy flexibility and imagination. Crossroads becomes, from the start, Boulder's version of the Chrysler Corporation.

Interference with the voluntary transfer of ownership means that the optimum reuse of existing buildings is ignored and unmeasurable. Public planning pre-empted the optimum density and mixture of uses and flexibility for future change.

Unable to handle its own services well, such as roads and traffic around the existing Crossroads, Boulder's government now proposes to enter the fickle and risky world of retail shopping. It proposes a standard suburban formula, a single building surrounded by parking, ignoring

Continued on page 3

there was overwhelming popular support for new political parties in this country. Many, many people who have signed petitions for libertarian candidates did so because they think we have a right to have our candidates on the ballot, even though they may disagree with our political views. They feel that our supporters have a very important right in voting for candidates who express their viewpoints, no matter if they are in the minority.

Continued on page 2

CLP Convention Set For Fort Collins, May 23-25

The 1981 CLP State Convention will be held over the Memorial Day weekend in Fort Collins, hosted by the Larimer County Libertarian Party.

Keynote speaker is Vernon Brown, advisor to the national LP on minority issues. Other speakers include science fiction writer L. Neil Smith, Lou Witzeman of Arizona's *private* fire protection service, and Karl Hess, former speech writer for Barry Goldwater, anti-draft activist, and community organizer.

Also, LP Co-founder Dave Nolan and L. Neil Smith will debate on Libertarian Strategy. In addition, there will be seminars ranging from a candidates' panel to Karl Hess Jr. on Libertarian environmentalism.

The primary business of the Convention will revolve around revising the CLP Constitution and Bylaws, to provide for affiliating county organizations. Delegates to the Tenth Anniversary Libertarian Convention will be elected.

Costs of convention, meals, and lodging are reasonably priced, and a registration package will be mailed soon.

So come to Fort Collins, help shape your Party's future, have a good time, and mingle with fellow Libertarians from all over the state.

For further information and a brochure, call Dan Boscia in Fort Collins at 493-4873, evenings.

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NEWS NOTES

STATE MAY DROP AUTO INSPECTION RULE

Citing a lack of evidence that the annual brake and light inspection significantly improves highway safety, Rep. Tom Tancredo (R-Arveda) has introduced a bill which would end the program in Colorado. The Department of Highways, displaying a kneejerk bureaucratic response, is opposing the idea.

Write a letter to your legislator supporting this libertarian idea and maybe save yourself a trip to the garage each year in the process. (RMN 1/29/81)

LEAVE IT TO THE FEDS

The Department of Energy (DOE) conducted a survey to see if people liked the idea of an orbiting satellite to beam solar energy down to earth. 85% of the replies said no. Not surprisingly, DOE is still pushing hard for the project.

Well, they only said they wanted public input, not that they would listen to it. (Popular Mechanics, Dec/80)

LOOK WHO IS OPPOSING GUN CONTROL

The usually liberal Rocky Mountain Journal, a Denver business weekly, ran a strong anti-gun-control editorial in response to the John Lennon murder. They argue that gun control, like prohibition, would lead to more crime, i.e. circumventing the new law, than it would prevent.

Another crack in the liberal monolith?

CLOSET LIBERTARIAN IN STATE SENATE?

Senator Steve Durham (R-Colorado Springs) recently argued against a bill making rowdy behavior on private ski lifts a state crime. "We ought to look at the real cost of the kinds of things we prohibit in society," he said, "in this case we're really talking about some rather minor behavior, and I question whether it is worth it."

Too bad more legislators don't feel that

New State Law

Continued from page 1

While this article is being written, there may still be time to defeat S.B. 96. If it can be done, it can only be done by a demonstration of public opinion against the bill. Legislators are very sensitive to opinions expressed in letters from their constituents and this type of pressure can, and frequently does, determine their voting behavior. I urge each and every reader of Colorado Liberty who is concerned about our future access to the political system, to write an urgent letter today to their legislator.

If S.B. 96 is passed, our work will be much more difficult. Concentrating our efforts on state and local races will be nearly impossible. What we will do if it passes is challenge it in court, and it's even possible that we might be successful in getting the whole law thrown out. But legal challenge is a last resort, and the odds are not good that we would be successful if it goes that far.

So write your legislators today and tell them why they should vote against S.B. 96. Tell them it's important to have a free and open political system where all viewpoints can be expressed and debated. Senate Bill 96 is designed to stifle dissent. Suppression of dissent has no place in a free society.

The Boulder County Libertarian Association meets the first Wednesday of every month at 7:30 p.m. at the Capitol Federal Savings Building, 1913 Broadway, Boulder. Call 444-0172 for more information.

—:—

Jan Prince is putting together a historical (and perhaps hysterical) presentation on the first ten years of the LP, for showing at the Tenth Anniversary Convention. Anecdotes, news clippings, photographs (preferably incriminating) and other appropriate items are all needed; will be returned in good condition. Write Jan at 1600 Quince Street, Denver 80220, or call her at (303) 320-1539.

This request is not aimed only at Colorado libertarians; wherever you are, your help will be appreciated!

Colorado Libertarian Calendar

1st and 3rd Wednesday every month: Discussion group, 7:30 p.m., Party office, 1041 Cherokee, Denver, 573-5229.

2nd Wednesday every month: CLP Cocktail Party, 7:30 p.m., Party office, 1041 Cherokee, Denver. Relaxed, informal. Cash bar.

4th Wednesday every month: CLP Board Meeting, 7:30 p.m., Party office, 1041 Cherokee, Denver.

1st Wednesday every month: Boulder County Libertarian Association meeting, 7:30 p.m., Capitol Federal Savings Building, 1913 Broadway, Boulder.

Feb. 25 CLP Board Meeting, 7:30 p.m.

Feb. 28 Constitution & By-laws Committee, 1 p.m., Party office. County committee reps please attend or contact Paul Hodgson, Chair, at 449-4986.

Mar. 4 Discussion group, 7:30 p.m., "Political Feasibility of Libertarian Solutions."

Mar. 4 Boulder County Libertarian Association, 7:30 p.m.

Mar. 11 CLP Cocktail Party, 7:30 p.m.

Mar. 15 Space closing, April/May Colorado Liberty.

Mar. 18 Discussion group, 7:30 p.m., "Land Use."

Mar. 22 Material due, April/May Colorado Liberty

Mar. 25 CLP Board Meeting, 7:30 p.m.

Apr. 1 Discussion group, 7:30 p.m., "Government Regulation."

Apr. 1 Boulder County Libertarian Association

Apr. 8 CLP Cocktail Party, 7:30 p.m.

Apr. 15 Discussion group, 7:30 p.m., "Education."

Apr. 22 CLP Board Meeting, 7:30 p.m.

May 6 Discussion group, 7:30 p.m., "Unions and Boycotts."

May 13 CLP Cocktail Party, 7:30 p.m.

May 20 Discussion group, 7:30 p.m., "Hazardous Wastes."

May 23-25 State Convention, Fort Collins.

Aug. 27-30 Tenth Anniversary National Convention, Denver.

Announcements

hour. All meetings will be open to the membership.

Copies of the committee's final report should be available by early April and may be had by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Denver CLP office with a request for the report.

Several areas for extensive revision have been raised by members, including charter and representation for affiliates, composition of the Board of Directors, the introduction of proxy and other procedural changes in the convention, and general decentralization.

For more information call the committee chairman, Paul Hodgson, at 449-4986.

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A full-page ad costs only \$125. A half page is just \$70. And a quarter page is only \$40. For these minuscule sums, you can reach 6,000 people in Colorado, plus key Libertarian leaders around the country. And your dollars go to help support the Colorado Libertarian Party in its never-ending battle for Truth, Justice, and the American Way of Life.

For a rate card and publication schedule, write or call the Colorado Libertarian Party, 1041 Cherokee Street, Denver 80204. Phone 573-5229.

talking about some rather minor behavior, and I question whether it is worth it."

Too bad more legislators don't feel that way about more laws. (RMN 1/17/81)

FCC PARTIALLY DEREGULATES RADIO

By a 6-1 vote, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) ended the maximum number of ads per hour and the minimum amount of news and "public affairs" broadcasting radio stations were required to program. Also, stations no longer have to report to Big Brother such things as the ads and news they broadcast.

First some airline deregulation, then some for trucking, and now this. Is Government really getting off our backs a little? Let's hope. (RMN 1/26/81)

Get your name in print!

If you see something warranting a Libertarian comment, clip and send it to us. If we use it, your name will be included.

This request is not aimed only at Colorado libertarians; wherever you are, your help will be appreciated!

—:—

The CLP needs someone to take over the maintenance and processing of our mailing list. Presumably, access to a computer is necessary. The list now contains about 2,500 names, addresses, and phone numbers, and requires continuous updating, plus an average of one or two sets of labels printed out each month.

If you are willing and able to take on this important responsibility, or know of someone who might be, please call the CLP Office (573-5229) or Dick Eshelman (520-1539).

—:—

The CLP Constitution and By-laws Committee will hold its first meeting at the Denver CLP office on Saturday, February 28 at 1 p.m. Anyone wishing to address the committee should attend during the first

Help keep *Colorado Liberty* one of the liveliest, most informative LP publications in the country!

We welcome pieces of up to 600 words length on almost any topic related to the furtherance of human liberty. Stories detailing government stupidity, analyses of current issues, pieces on the theory and practice of liberty, book reviews, movie reviews, cartoons, photos . . . you name it! The contents of this issue give some idea of the range of material we can use.

Due to space limitations and deadline pressures, we can't guarantee that we'll publish everything submitted. And we reserve the right to edit material. But we make every effort to include as much as we can.

Deadline for submission of material (including ads, announcements, and calendar listings) for the April-May 1981 issue is Friday, April 3rd. This will be the issue distributed prior to the CLP state convention.

The next issue (June-July) will close Saturday, May 30, the weekend following the convention.

STAFF

Managing Editor: David F. Nolan

Contributors: Paul Bilzi, Dan Boscia, Dwight Filley, Paul Grant, Paul Hodgson, Pat Lilly, John Mason, Jim Phelps, Polly Ruhtenberg, Jerry Van Sickle, Mark David Travis, Pat Wagner.

Colorado Liberty is published six times a year by the Colorado Libertarian Party. Submissions of material and requests for advertising rates should be sent to *Colorado Liberty*, P.O. Box 1557, Denver, Colorado 80201.

Opinions expressed in signed articles, and the choice of wording therein, represent the views of the author and do not necessarily imply endorsement by the Colorado Libertarian Party.

Likewise, acceptance of advertising by this publication does not imply endorsement or guarantee of the products or services offered.

Letters to the Editor commenting on content are welcome, but should be brief and topical. We reserve the right to edit letters for space.

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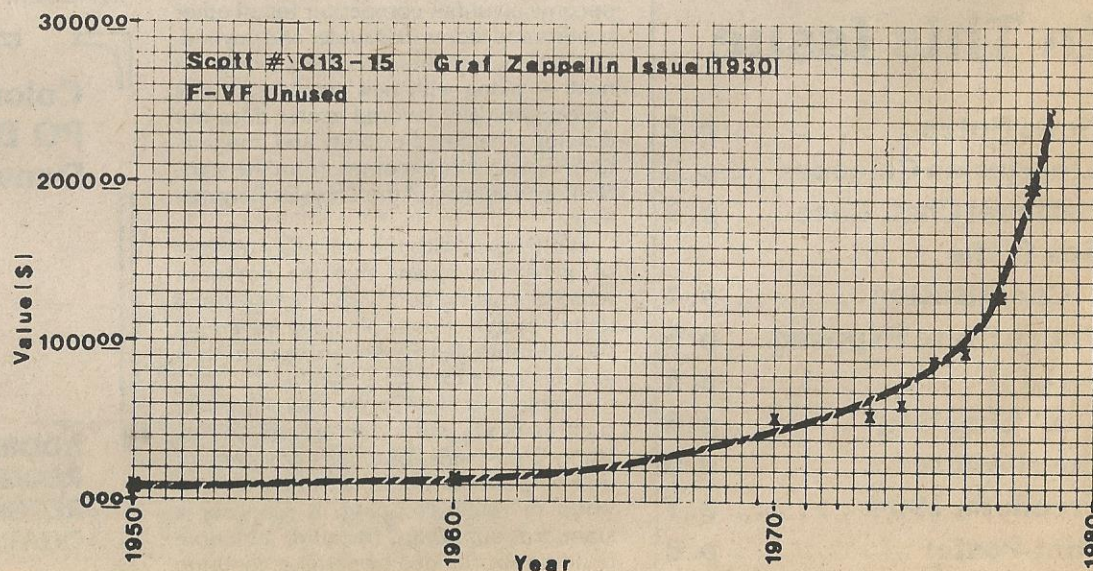


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Mason Announces For National Chairmanship

Colorado LP chairman John Mason has announced his intention to run for the national chairmanship of the Libertarian Party. New officers will be chosen at the party's upcoming Tenth Anniversary Convention in Denver this August.

Mason, 34, has been an active LP member since the days of the MacBride campaign in 1976, and is well qualified for the party's top post. He has served on the Libertarian National Committee for four years, has been Colorado LP chair for two years, and has run for public office twice. In 1978, he sought a seat in the Colorado legislature; in 1980, he ran for U.S. Congress in the First Congressional District.

For the first time since 1974, there is expected to be a hard-fought contest for the party's national offices. Two other candidates have also announced for the party

main a party of principle. We must make sure that the party and its candidates always stand firm on our commitment to defend individual rights against state power, and always stress the moral and ethical considerations underlying our positions.

"Of late, there has been a tendency to soft-pedal some of our principles in order to appear 'safe' and to ingratiate ourselves with the establishment. My campaign slogan in this race will be, *Principle First!*"

Mason's candidacy has already won endorsements from a number of prominent libertarians, representing a broad spectrum of views within the party. These include:

- Party Founder David F. Nolan, who will serve as Mason's campaign manager.
- National Vice-Chair M. L. Hanson, who had earlier considered seeking the chairmanship herself.
- Murray Rothbard, often tagged as the "philosophical godfather" of the party.
- John Hospers, the LP's presidential candidate in 1972, and author of the party's statement of principles.
- Bob Poole, editor of *Reason* magazine.
- California LP Chairman Bill Evers, former editor of the national *LP News* and *Inquiry* magazine.
- Fred Esser, member of the Libertarian National Committee and former chair of the Arizona LP.
- Paul Grant, former LNC member and candidate for U.S. Congress in Colorado's Second Congressional District in 1980.

BURAcraCY In Boulder

Continued from page 1

Colorado's climate and Boulder's handsome setting, and the potential of mixed and higher use.

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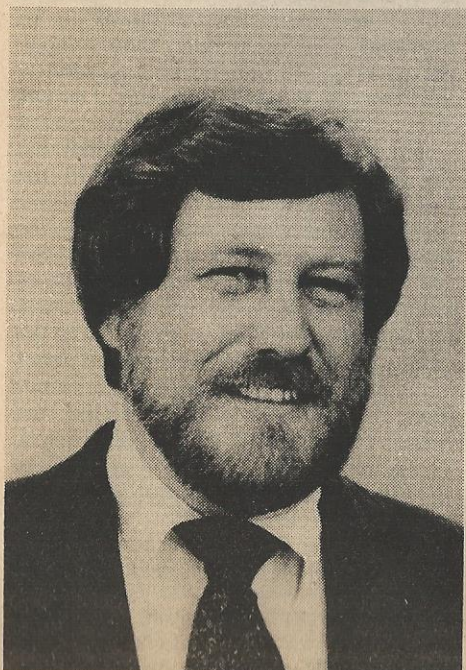
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JOHN L. MASON — Most qualified candidate for LP National Chair.

JOHN L. MASON — Most qualified candidate for LP National Chair.

chairmanship; these are Dallas Cooley of Virginia and Kent Guida of Maryland. Neither possesses Mason's experience as a National Committee member, state chair and candidate for public office.

Asked why he is seeking the chairmanship, Mason said, "Because I am greatly concerned that the Libertarian Party re-

Colorado's climate and Boulder's handsome setting, and the potential of mixed and higher use.

Fear of BURA has been increasing. Boulder now has a chance to turn back from this local government/business "partnership." Contributions of information, ideas, time and dollars will all be welcomed by the Boulder County Libertarians c/o Jerry Van Sickle, 617 College Avenue, Boulder, Colorado 80202. Phone 442-0514.

Tennessee "Justice" System Rapes Innocent Man

by Patrick Lilly

You may recall that this writer has spoken out previously on the need to shift our emphasis in the pursuit of justice from criminal law to civil law. A graphic and depressing example of this popped up recently in Tennessee.

In November, 1980, Kenny Burns of Maryville, Tennessee, was convicted in a Circuit Court of aggravated rape under a state criminal statute that had been remodeled just two years earlier. Just three days later the alleged victim of the rape recanted her story. She filed an affidavit and testified at a hearing that the whole thing was made up, and that she had made the original accusation "because she was angry with Burns."

But in December, the trial judge, one John Crawford, turned down Burns' motion for a new trial, refused to release him on bail pending an appeal, and ordered him transferred to a maximum security prison in Nashville. The refusal of bail and the transfer to maximum security were both mandates of the revised rape law.

Burns was sentenced at his trial to 20 years in prison, and that was the *minimum* possible sentence under this law. And, despite the obviously relevant new evidence, the judge stuck by the letter of the law and sent Burns off to maximum security. Convictions, it seems, are convictions, and not to be revoked or mollified because of little things like the facts, or nit-picky considerations of guilt or innocence.

Even more appalling, and dangerous, was the judge's stated reason for denying a new trial. "A criminal offense," he said, "is

not a lawsuit between a victim and a defendant, . . . [i]t is not within the control of the victim or any other individual to prosecute or not to prosecute . . . in this state." You couldn't ask for a more viciously honest statement of what's rotten in the Denmark of our legal system. Aggravated rape in Tennessee, as in all other states, is *not* a crime against a victim, it is a crime against *the State*. Her rights, and her wishes, have nothing at all to do with the State's prosecution of a defendant. (Crawford was wrong on one point of fact. There is one individual — the prosecuting attorney — who has the complete discretion to decide with complete impunity, to prosecute or not to prosecute.

Travesties like this are the inevitable result of combining the arrogance of criminal prosecution (instead of civil action) with the passion of conservatives for using the power of the State to lash out at anyone they see as their enemies. Thus belying their rhetoric on strictly economic matters about wanting the government off their backs. By 1) circumventing the traditional rules of common law procedure, 2) requiring court decisions to be immutable and 3) requiring specific elements of sentencing to be determined in advance, have resulted in a man being packed off to prison, convicted of a crime which never took place. Even though that fact is now known to all.

When our laws treat us like this, it is no wonder that there is little respect for the law, and that real crime, far from being inhibited, flourishes.

303-674-3614

BLACK FOREST HOME SECURITY SYSTEMS

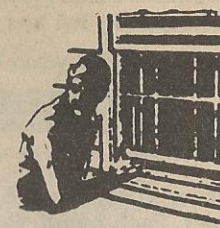
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SEX and the CONSTITUTION

by Polly King Ruhtenberg

The United States Constitution, that little-known document under which we live, for one hundred and thirty-two years discretely refrained from mention of the word "sex". It spoke of race. It mentioned creed and color, but serenely refused to involve itself in any more relevant terminology.

At least one of its authors, as he settled down in Philadelphia to help frame it, was clearly aware, reminded by a letter from his wife, Abigail, "Not to forget the ladies." But John forgot.

The Constitution spoke of "persons", of "people", of "citizens". It proclaimed that no State could deny "persons" born or naturalized in the United States "equal" protection under the law. There was the word "equal". But perhaps it referred only to "protection", not to protection of both sexes.

Congress also sublimely ignored the word "slave". Slaves and ladies were unmentionable because if these words had been allowed to surface there would have been the devil to pay and our Constitution might never have been signed. Virginia's George Mason refused to sign it because it did not contain an anti-slavery clause. Shortsighted New Englanders might have bolted the convention had women been honored with a word, for there had been distant rumblings about woman's suffrage. Better assume that persons, people, and citizens were male — except when it came to the census, established by Article I Sec. 2, which said that the whole number

of free persons and three-fifths of all other persons were to be enumerated. These fractional persons were the slaves. Identification of them as such was shunned. The word slave or slavery does not appear in our Constitution until after the Civil War. But women *were counted* for purposes of apportioning Representatives and taxation. Therefore, in this sense they were people.

With the passing of nearly a century and a half, Congress, in the Fourteenth Amendment finally acknowledged one sex. In formulating this Amendment, the minds of that great body showed their fear. They buckled on their armor, took up their pens and shielded themselves by inserting three times the word "male", thus assuring themselves that no female person could possibly infer that the Fourteenth Amendment gave her the right to vote! Ah, no. It gave that right to male negroes only. Congress thereby agreed that male negroes, lately freed from slavery, had a better right to suffrage than the Congressmen's own wives, daughters and sisters!

Were women so terrifying that they must be held down by the chains of the Constitution? Would they be dangerous if allowed to vote? For the most part, men said women were too frail to endure the evils of the polls.

Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment without suffrage for women was a terrible disappointment to the women who had worked so hard for the freedom of the slaves. Some asked at this point: "Are women people?" In her book by the same title Alice Duer Miller gives a lucid ex-

planation of this problem, so confusing to the male mind, and so similar to their confusion about the need for the Equal Rights Amendment.

Mrs. Miller wrote:

FATHER, what is legislature?

A representative body elected by the people of the state.

Are women people, Father?

No, my son, criminals, lunatics and women are not people.

Do legislators legislate for nothing?

Oh, no; they are paid a salary.

By whom?

By the people.

Are women people?

Of course, my son, just as much as men are.

But Congress soon found that another Amendment was needed to overrule certain state legislation which obstructed the male negro's right to vote. Therefore the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted. The Supreme Court had said, "... it was as much within the power of a state to exclude citizens ... from voting on account of race ... as it was on account of age, property or education."

The Fifteenth Amendment said: "The right of citizens ... to vote shall not be denied ... on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." Here Congress had every opportunity to mention the forbidden word. They could so easily have said: "... on account of race, color, previous condition of servitude or sex." But their male minds were not yet ready to accept the female as an equal

in voting ability. Women had to battle *fifty years more* before Congress granted them suffrage.

When the Suffrage Amendment was adopted in 1919, the men in Congress again had a golden opportunity. They could have said: "We are sorry we have obfuscated and weaseled words so long where your sex is concerned. We shall now not only give you the right to vote, but we shall clarify the First Article of the Constitution and assert that you have EQUALITY OF RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW. We will admit that you are whole persons. You are real people. You are full citizens. Henceforth equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex."

And, they might have added, "We love and respect you and we are not afraid of allowing you equal status under the law. You stood shoulder to shoulder with us when we settled this country. You endured equal hardship when we pioneered the West. You joined our armed forces voluntarily and nursed our wounded in battle in every war. You flew airplanes to us overseas when we needed them though you never got G.I. benefits for your service. You took our polling places out of smoke filled, filthy saloons into clean places where children can go. It is high time that we allow you full recognition in the Constitution of the United States. We shall send the Equal Rights Amendment to the States to ratify in this Year of our Lord 1981. It will place all women, both black and white, squarely alongside your black and white brothers under the organic law of our land. Otherwise you will be disadvantaged for another hundred years while more than 800 oppressive state laws are being repealed in an attempt to give you equal opportunity ... Until women are recognized in the Constitution you will remain second class."

But the men have not yet admitted that women are whole persons, real people and full citizens.

KNOWLEDGE

Sure, you're fired up with libertarian principles. They're logical, consistent, and just. A world based on them would be vastly better than what we have today.

But most people don't think in terms of principles. They're bogged down in the here and now. Try to convince them about liberty, and you're going to hear things like:

reason

Final Tally
On Clark Vote

Better than what we have today.

But most people don't think in terms of principles. They're bogged down in the here and now. Try to convince them about liberty, and you're going to hear things like:

- "That sounds fine in theory, but it will never work in practice."
- "If the government didn't look out for air safety, there'd be planes dropping from the sky left and right."
- "If we hadn't had 200 years of public schooling, we'd be a nation of illiterates."
- "Surely you don't think private enterprise could provide police and fire protection!"

Can you answer questions like these? You could if you were a Reason reader. Each month Reason applies libertarian principles to the real world. Reason shows how government solutions fail, with specific, factual examples (like our exposé of the government's fraudulent figures on Social Security benefits). Reason shows how the free market and private entrepreneurs can provide creative, new solutions to people's problems (like our unique coverage of private, profit-making police and fire services). And Reason exposes the corruption that goes hand-in-hand with massive government (like our widely quoted story on the misuse of federal grants by Cesar Chavez's union).

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Final Tally On Clark Vote Is 921,000

Libertarian presidential candidate Ed Clark and his running-mate David Koch garnered 921,000 votes in last year's election, according to figures released by the national headquarters of the Libertarian Party.

This represents slightly under 1.1% of the 85 million votes cast in the election.

Top percentage showing was 11.73%, in Alaska, where the LP ticket came in third, ahead of independent candidate John Anderson. Alaska was the only state where Clark beat Anderson; nationwide, Anderson outpolled Clark by about six to one.

Colorado voters gave Clark and Koch 2.19% of the vote, or 25,744 votes out of almost 1.2 million. Colorado's percentage showing was fifth in the nation, close behind Oregon's 2.22% and just ahead of Arizona's 2.15%. Only six states gave more than 2% of their vote to the LP ticket; all were in the West.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sirs:

Your *Colorado Liberty* paper commented on the poor showing of the party in the November election and attributed part of it to John Anderson and to misconceived campaign strategy.

No doubt those things contributed to it, but there were other factors that were just as important. One of these was that the candidate himself came across like Mister Milquetoast at a time when the American public was looking for leadership instead of another good-guy like Jimmy Carter.

Also I think the "hands-off" complete legality of drugs should be re-thought by the party. Too many people feel that stand is equivalent to permitting someone to cry out "Fire" in a crowded theatre. A complete hands-off policy on drugs would be harmful to children and you ain't going to get elected to anything but dog catcher with that in your platform.

Cordially,
F. W. McWRIGHT

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Book Review

Twilight for Spooks?

by Paul Hodgson

The Age of Surveillance
by Frank J. Donner.
Alfred Knopf, Inc. 1980.
554 pages. \$17.95

Frank Donner is, I'm told, a unique character in his personal presence as well as his professional credentials. His new book, "The Age of Surveillance," has its origin in more than thirty years of painstaking documentation undertaken in the course of his career as a prominent civil liberties attorney, including several years as the Director of the American Civil Liberties Union Project on Political Surveillance. In a personal vein, a former ACLU associate has remarked: "I recall a large, jovially serious Edward G. Robinson sort of figure who knew all the spooks and took a childlike delight in outwitting them."

Equally significant to the value of this magnum opus (the first of two volumes) is Mr. Donner's insight into what makes the spooks tick and into the psycho-political character of America's intelligence establishment. The latter is marred by the common error of equating capitalism with America's conservative corporate establishment. But this is a minor if irritating flaw in an otherwise brilliant and often iconoclastic exposition of Mr. Donner's theme: the role of political surveillance as a long-established and deeply ingrained "mode of governance" in the U.S.

He might well have chosen a subtitle like "Everything You Always Knew About Spooks in America, but were Afraid to . . ." Nearly all of the huge (and well documented) volume of facts covered here is available in the public record, and much is familiar to us from past news coverage. Mr. Donner's outstanding achievement with this book is his integration of this mass of data into a clear yet comprehensive portrayal of a lawless, anti-constitutional, anti-intellectual, and usually racist police and private vigilante elite which has

standing techniques and traditions to their logical political conclusion.

The book's historical odyssey is prefaced with a chapter on "Theory and Practice of Domestic Political Intelligence," a scholarly essay which sets the theme explored through the remainder of the book. Here he outlines the 20th century "... succession of ... forms of restraint on political expression" by an "... extra-legal, autonomous, and clandestine ... political police system [which] has monitored dissent with ever-increasing intensity since the end of World War I." He proposes that this is "... the instrument for resolving a major contradiction in the American political system: how to protect the status quo while maintaining the forms of liberal political democracy" within a society which "is programmed for fear."

He then traces the evolution of this political police mentality and practice in more or less chronological order, beginning with the unique role of private detective agencies in the late 19th and early 20th centuries — notably the Pinkerton and Burns agencies. Mr. Burns capped a notorious anti-radical career as chief of the Immigration Bureau after the Palmer Raids, a milieu in which his young Assistant Director, J. Edgar Hoover, won his spurs.

An era was woven around (and often by) the life and work of this pathological bureaucrat. This era ran journalistically from the Palmer Raids, through the heyday of McCarthy and HUAC, to the death of Hoover in May of 1972 and the ignominious end of the Nixon administration. But beyond the Hoover imprimatur and style, perhaps masked by it, there evolved a much more deeply rooted and insidious establishment which today is as entrenched and pervasive as ever (albeit "reformed" to accommodate the so-called post-Watergate morality and legislation). The psycho-political principle of this establishment, and its era, was most openly expressed in the provisions of the

supposedly reduced to approximately 1,250 names in 1976.

But this is the comparatively respectable side of the political intelligence establishment. Laced through the narrative on this era is an extensive sampling of the criminal behavior of a multitude of federal, state, and local agencies — in cooperation with private vigilante groups — for the purpose of political control. The list of crimes runs from burglary, infiltration, and blackmail (a Hoover favorite, especially for dealing with congressmen) through several murders and murder attempts. The narrative here serves as a handbook of spook tactics and *modus operandi*. The persistent pattern of this criminal mentality and practice shows it to be the rule, not the exception.

In his epilogue, Mr. Donner summarizes the current status of political surveillance and the possibilities for its resurgence in the 1980s. The mentality and resources of police and vigilante repression are very much intact and await more fertile political conditions. Somehow, Mr. Donner seems to draw much less pessimistic conclusions than we might expect. Judging from his research and arguments, "reform" in the 1970s has masked a renovation of the age of surveillance in the U.S. The trend to privatization of surveillance is especially impressive. The largest of many private intelligence

agencies maintained over 6 million dossiers before the end of the decade, and the number of such private files grows at an alarming rate.

Mr. Donner leaves us with a few unanswered questions and rough spots in the narrative, but one omission from the epilogue is by far the book's most striking flaw. The political police establishment was used throughout the 1970s in the often brutal repression of traditionalists and activists within the Dakota and other Indian Nations. This chapter in the long chronicle of our sub rosa "mode of governance" is still in progress, and it shows all the worst characteristics of past political police behavior — including murder. (See, for example, "The Story of Leonard Peltier" in *New Age* magazine, Nov. 1980.) It is puzzling and disappointing that Donner joins the silence of mainstream journalism on what may be one of the most explosive and shameful stories on this continent in the 1980s.

For those who may wish to protect their most basic freedoms against the threat of criminal political police practice, I highly recommend this book. It is the most definitive work on its subject so far published and is in effect a practical manual for maintaining equilibrium in a twilight world of spooks.

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*The Tenth Anniversary
Convention
of the
Libertarian Party*

portrayal of a lawless, anti-constitutional anti-intellectual, and usually racist police and private vigilante elite which has evolved, over a period of more than six decades, into nothing less than the foundation of an incipient police state in this country. One realizes, well before turning the last page, that Nixon and the "California Mafia" were not the primary authors of domestic "counterintelligence" (COINTELPRO) terrorism and dirty tricks, but were rather amateur opportunists who bungled their attempt to carry long-

The psycho-political principle of this establishment, and its era, was most openly expressed in the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (lately revised), which provided formally for a mass "emergency detention" program. The prospective "emergency detainees" (some 26,000 at one time) were listed in Hoover's Security Index according to such criteria as "anarchistical revolutionary beliefs" and "willingness to interfere with a war," among many others. The successor to this index, the "Administrative Index," was

Syllogisms of SALT II Reveal Flaws In Strategy

by Mark David Travis

Concerning the soon-to-be-renegotiated Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II), I offer a few deductions:

—Since politicians do that which is politically feasible, they cannot be expected to reduce nuclear stockpiles just for the hell of it.

—Because politicians respond to public pressure, it is unreasonable to suppose that they would curtail arms production in its absence.

Conclusion: Nuclear inventories will continue to enlarge until public and media pressure for bilateral disarmament renders the proliferation of atomic weaponry politically unacceptable.

—To achieve and preserve a strategic nuclear balance, an arms limitation accord must insure strategic stability, limit destruction in war and lower military expenditures.

—SALT II licenses continued arms growth and would therefore contribute to the destabilization of the strategic balance. SALT II permits both the United States and the Soviet Union to upgrade substantially their capability for overkill, raising the level of potential destruction in a nuclear exchange. Moreover, ratification appears contingent upon congressional approval of a massive increase in military spending.

Conclusion: SALT II is not an arms-control agreement.

—Promoting treaties which institutionalize the munitions buildup cannot exert pressure for arms reduction and prevent force levels from rising, making it politically suicidal for politicians to finance the deployment of new weapons systems.

—Failure to repudiate agreements which legally authorize the expansion of nuclear arsenals denudes arguments for bilateral restraint of moral import.

Conclusion: To support SALT II is to forego the opportunity to erode the credibility of governments locked in an endless struggle for nuclear superiority, leaving one in the morally untenable position of sanctioning behavior for which a proscription is demanded.

—While SALT II expresses the sentiment of those who reject a more aggressive foreign policy and a permanent war economy, it has inevitably become the focal point for jingoist extremists who have seized the political initiative and now hold the treaty hostage.

—By delaying ratification, congressional hawks hope to extract commitments from the administration and the rest of Congress to "reverse America's ominous military decline" and renew the quest for global supremacy.

Conclusion: Any attempt at arms control which fails to place substantive constraints on arms growth will ultimately be exploited by militarists who would move the country toward the brink of nuclear confrontation by capitalizing on the political straits of politicians for whom the symbolic aspects of a SALT treaty yield considerable utility.

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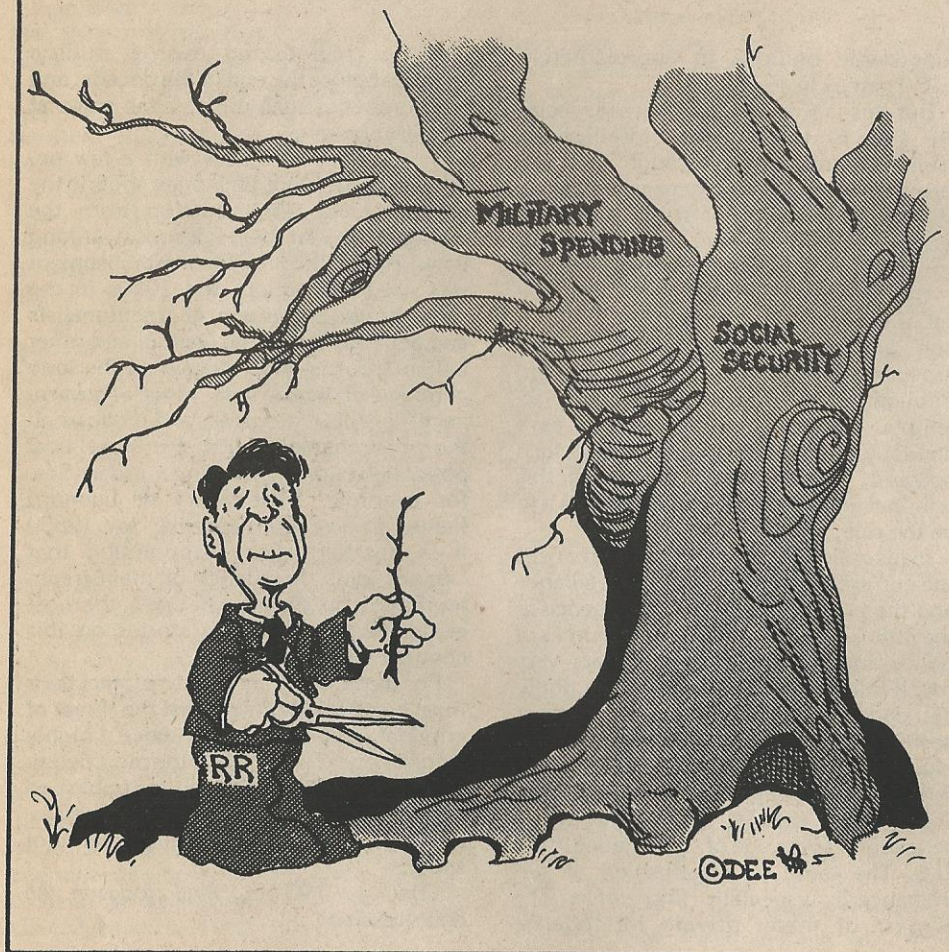


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Today's Logic

Tax "Cheaters" by James W. Phelps

The Internal Revenue Service considers you a tax cheater if you don't pay as much in taxes as they think you should.

But millions of people have stopped paying taxes.

Some don't file any return at all and claim they didn't receive any taxable income.

Some file a return where they claim a deduction for all wages received as "non-

Henceforth they do not intend to take criminal action against any but the biggest "cheaters."

A couple with two children and an income of as much as \$20,000 could file no return at all and not have to be afraid of criminal prosecution according to the new guidelines.

Only those evading more than \$2,500 in

Trucking Regulation: Welfare on Wheels

by Mark David Travis

Following the passage of House Bill 6418, the Motor Carrier Act of 1980, Senator Edward Kennedy and other congressional proponents of trucking deregulation have been sharply criticized by the Teamsters Union and licensed trucking organizations. Recently, supporters of freight regulation predicted that widespread economic disruption and the industry's collapse would ensue if the Interstate Commerce Commission's hauling authority were severely curtailed.

After HB 6418 was signed into law, a spokesman for the Teamsters and their allies cited three reasons why Sen. Kennedy and the Congress would do well to adopt a "hands-off" policy, allowing privileged trucking interests to remain unthreatened as an entrenched labor oligopoly:

1) politicians stand to lose valuable support from a voting block capable of flexing considerable electoral muscle;

2) increased competition arising from industry expansion would result in a "mass of confusion," thereby increasing moving costs and, ultimately, our grocery bills; and

3) new entrants would eventually "go broke trying to haul freight too cheap," giving the larger freight companies a monopoly advantage, a privilege the Teamsters Union now enjoys.

(Readers should observe that such arguments are employed universally by deregulation opponents. This opposition to regulatory reform is perplexing, in view of the economic inefficiency which arises when free enterprise is restricted, and established suppliers find that they no longer have to compete in an expanding market by charging less for what they produce.)

The first reason given for maintaining the status quo was unmistakably straightforward, consisting of a naked threat. I was taken aback by this brazen assertion.

Then remembering that Teamsters, like all civic-minded citizens, always place the

truckers, and admitted that "freight rates would naturally go down."

For some unexplained reason, however, such normal — and desirable — market dynamics were referred to disparagingly as a "mass of confusion" with the result that "the cost of moving would go up as would everyone's grocery bill." This contradiction was obviously not what the speaker intended, since declining freight rates would actually have an anti-inflationary effect, enabling supermarkets to lower food prices.

At this point, I became somewhat disillusioned. I could not understand why such an altruistic-minded citizen would imply that the preservation of his monopolistic position is essential to minimizing shipping costs, and that permitting carriers to charge lower rates would actually force supermarkets to spend more for transportation.

Fortunately, the trucker's third and last reason, though equally questionable on economic grounds, removed all doubt about his integrity. He stated that as prices plunge, many independents and smaller companies would be compelled to exit from the industry, permitting the larger trucking firms to "raise their prices as they saw fit."

Needless to add, I refused to admit the possibility that this is what he really believed; only ignorance or deceit would allow one to advance such fallacious reasoning behind a facade of unwavering certitude.

Since a reduction in the cost of transportation reflects greater competition, indicating that the industry is expanding, the number of suppliers increases because entrants discover that it is profitable to haul freight at lower rates. As long as prices would continue to fall, we may safely infer that a growing number of truckers find it economically advantageous to undercut the equilibrium price level.

It is therefore ridiculous to conclude

claim they didn't receive any taxable income.

Some file a return where they claim a deduction for all wages received as "non-taxable receipts."

Some file "fifth amendment" returns where they refuse to answer some of the questions on the grounds that to do so would be self-incriminating.

Some just fail to report a large part of their incomes.

Many of these people do not consider themselves cheaters. They figure they earned the money and have more right to it than the wasteful government bureaucrats.

The number of people doing this has been estimated to be from five to fifteen million.

Apparently there are so many that the IRS can't begin to catch up with the vast majority of them. The work load at IRS offices has become so great that they have issued new guidelines.

But at all times there have to be affidavits of criminal prosecution according to the new guidelines.

Only those evading more than \$2,500 in taxes per year will be prosecuted according to the National Law Journal.

What IRS seems to be saying is that the situation is almost hopeless. They can't put millions of people in jail. As a practical matter they must concentrate on the biggest violators.

But, by telling everyone how desperate the situation is, millions more will stop paying taxes. That will increase the IRS case load still further and they'll have to raise their threshold again.

There will be constantly fewer people paying income taxes so that the load on those who pay will become progressively worse, causing still more to stop paying.

And, if wages aren't income, the government might as well repeal the income tax and, hopefully, cut government spending accordingly.

toward, consisting of a naked threat. I was taken aback by this brazen assertion.

Then remembering that Teamsters, like all civic-minded citizens, always place the public welfare before their self-interest, I immediately dismissed this apparent warning as unintentional, arising from momentary mental confusion. The spokesman obviously meant to say that "an official who would support deregulation would find the several million voters connected with the trucking industry being much more *supportive* (not 'selective') with their vote in the next election." After all, his second and third reasons *did* have the public good as their central concern.

The second argument provided much needed assurance about the Teamster's concern for non-truckers, indicating the spokesman's genuine sympathy for those keenly aware of rising grocery prices. He acknowledged that "anyone who owned a truck or had the ability to purchase one" would be able to compete with existing

truckers, and it economically advantageous to undercut the equilibrium price level.

It is therefore ridiculous to conclude that lower tariffs would drive the smaller companies out of business; the lower rates are made possible by their entry *into* the industry. How a firm can be induced to provide a service at a lower price to earn a greater profit and simultaneously experience a disincentive to do so is impossible to imagine.

While Teamsters are to be commended for their interest in the well-being of their fellow consumers, I suggest that they become more familiar with the operation of the market so that when displaying sympathy for others, they could state precisely what they mean and avoid conveying meanings which conflict with what they are trying to say.

Failure to articulate one's convictions with clarity, were it to be interpreted as intentional, would likely be construed as evidence of hidden motives.

Courts Cover Up Bureaucratic Abuses

by Patrick L. Lilly

It's no wonder so many people can't imagine how we could ever manage without the "protection" of regulatory agencies. The alternative, after all, boils down to a rational and workable court system, operating under sensibly construed common law principles. But not only is the court system we now have overloaded and cumbersome, the principles it supports and establishes with its rulings are, sadly, far from a rational framework for protecting individual rights.

As an example, consider the decision of the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals on the 16th of December in the case of A. Farnsworth Cannon, Inc. vs. Alton Grimes. Farnsworth Cannon is a Navy contractor and Grimes a Navy Department employee involved in awarding such contracts.

In the civil suit, the president of Farnsworth Cannon, one Robert Doss, charged that after Grimes lured his wife away from him, he added personal insult to financial injury by divesting Farnsworth Cannon of all of its current Navy contracts through personally-ordered non-renewal. Most of the contested contracts were alleged to have gone to the firm for which

employed Doss's ex-wife. That didn't look like a coincidence to Doss, so he filed suit against Grimes, charging, in essence, that Grimes had misused his official position by spending public monies for personal reasons.

Now, that's a real charge of wrongdoing. True or not, any libertarian would suppose that a rational court system would allow Doss, assuming the burden of proof, to present his case, using straightforward rules of evidence. In fact, a lower trial court heard the case, but ruled against Doss. So he appealed.

Now the kicker. The appeals court ruled that the case should not even be heard because government secrets might be involved in marshalling the evidence against Grimes. According to the court, the federal government has an "overriding interest" in keeping whatever it chooses under wraps that obviates the right of an individual, such as Doss, to seek redress for capriciously caused economic damage.

Presumably, the "secrets" in danger of being exposed had to do with the way in which the Navy awards its contracts. The rather obvious implication is that we, the people, who pay the bills, are not entitled

to know on what basis our money is spent, and how the beneficiaries of the lucrative defense contract mill are chosen or rejected.

If the court had stopped the government's pursuit of some legal action against a private individual, there would be a kind of vaguely admirable honesty about the decision. But it's the other way around. A private citizen has been stripped of his right to pursue a charge that government power is being misused. The court isn't necessarily saying that anything wrong was or was not done. They're saying that *no one has the right to know*.

More and more federal court cases, especially those involving freedom of information and other civil liberties issues, are being "disposed of" in this manner: courts from the Supreme Court on down are refusing to hear significant cases by ruling, in one way or another, that the plaintiff doesn't have the legal standing necessary to bring the case before a judicial tribunal. This is exactly what the federal courts are now doing in the case brought against the City and County of Denver over the City and County Building Nativity scene. No real decision is reached,

but the *status quo* is preserved. This effectively removes the judiciary as a check which individuals can use on the excesses and abuses of the executive.

In a truly free society, one with a government strictly limited by a constitution, the judiciary is such a check, because cases are instigated by individual people irrespective of the will of the government. But it only works when all cases are fairly heard, the only limitation being that he who seeks the judgement must assume the burden of proof. It is especially important that the courts remain open to civil actions under common law, for such actions are the key to paring down our current mountain of overly-specific criminal statutes and forcing government officials to bear personal responsibility for their actions.

But we don't have that. Instead, we have agencies like the EPA empowered to act by injunction against pollution — while the private individual is not allowed to sue for damages — and we have officials allowed to hide their flim-flammy with public funds behind "state secrets". That road leads to the garrison state — or to violent revolution.

Reflections . . .

by Paul Bilzi

Freedom. Liberty. Individual Rights. For the past year, we have been hearing these words constantly. And why not? After all, the Libertarian Party is founded on these ideas. We libertarians understand implicitly the meaning of these concepts. But when talking with the general public, are they really enough?

It occurs to me that many people are afraid of freedom; not only with respect to their own lives, but also what they mistakenly think others might do to them in a free society. To allay these fears, we must widely publicize the implications of liberty.

Of great import is to make people realize that individual rights are tied directly to responsibilities. In a free society, each person would be held solely and totally responsible for his actions. Such absolute accountability would force people to make restitution for any wrongs committed against their neighbors. Even more importantly, it would cause people to think about the consequences to others before they took any particular action. Thus, far from chaos and anarchy, a society based on liberty would tend to cause people to live in a manner such as that prescribed by the "Golden Rule".

A free society would in no way require all people to be perfect, and conflicts would arise just as they do today. Probably the greatest benefit of liberty is that it would allow establishment of true justice. To achieve this, all corrupt and unnecessary governmental rules and institutions would be eliminated. This especially means eliminating all privileges to special interest groups, by removing the power of government to grant such privileges.

Libertarians would whittle down the Executive and Legislative functions, and strengthen the judicial system of police and courts. Emphasis would be on prevention of crime, not reaction to it. Such restructured institutions, in combination with enforced individual accountability, would afford citizens much more protection than they now have. In a free society, where each problem could be resolved ob-

jectively on its own merits, equal justice for all could finally be achieved.

As bureaucracies are torn down, a more pluralistic society will develop. Widespread new ideas and lifestyles will be followed by a gradual growth of tolerance toward them. There is already a tradition in this country of minding one's own business. As a free society evolves, tolerance should also evolve into a strong sense of mutual understanding. No longer will people have to fear their neighbors, and a true sense of community can develop.

Does this all sound like utopia? Perhaps, but only because it is far better than what we have now. Unlike some utopias however, it is *attainable*. How? By continuing to strive for liberty, freedom, and individual rights, and by giving much more emphasis to responsibilities, justice, and tolerance.

Stormy Mon Alive & Well In Prison

Stormy Mon, a popular Colorado Libertarian activist, recently began a Federal prison term in Arizona; his sentence was imposed as a result of a dispute Stormy had with the IRS. (Long-time *Colorado Liberty* readers will remember Stormy's account of his trial, which appeared here last summer under the title "The 1980 Slavery Debates.")

In a letter to *Liberty* editor Dave Nolan, Stormy states that his spirits are good, and that "this experience is not having the effect the judge intended, but rather confirms and strengthens my activism."

We will be publishing some of Stormy's prison writings in a future issue. Meanwhile, take a few minutes to let Stormy know that he's got some friends on the outside! Drop him a letter, addressed as follows: Paul Mohn 15963-013, Box H, Federal Prison, Safford, AZ 85546. (Remember: prison authorities may open and read his mail!)

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Strickland Pushes

Freedom — 1904

by Pat Wagner

My father greeted us on the island looking older and older as he approached—I had never thought of him as an old man in Romania, and my mother, her wig falling over her forehead, bits of brown hair peeking out over her eyes, looked younger and younger as he approached. I kept my eyes on both of them the whole time. We all were quiet, the babies were held by the older brothers and sisters and the old lady's hands were free to go out to the old man's hands. He took her hands then enfolded her in his arms and they stood amidst the babble of the other immigrants. Not one in twenty spoke a language we knew.

Then my father led us over to a thin old man with grey hair that had my father's eyes and we met our first uncle, my father's older brother, who spoke poor yiddish to my mother and eyed the rest of us as if we were cattle.

Later, on the street, my father was presenting New York as if it were his city and in the middle of a wild forest, in the middle of the city, he took from us our passports, the letters of passage, the identification papers, the birth certificates, the visas, the legal accumulation of twenty years and ripped them up.

We don't need them here, he said.

This is a free country.

No one looks at papers.

Not once in two years has a man in a uniform stepped up to me and asked me for papers.

Not once has a man spit on me for being a Jew.

Not once have I seen a man on horseback trample a woman on the streets of a village and not once have I seen a husband driven through with a sword because he tried to stop a soldier from raping his wife.

I have seen these things, but not here.

It is not the best of places, this America,

I have seen these things I don't like,

but it is not Warsaw or Petash.

Something is different here.

So I learned about America, with a snow of official papers at our feet.

This is not the Promised Land, my father said.

But, something is different here.

Strickland Pushes Obscene Censorship Bill

The forces of self-righteousness and prudery, led by populist reactionary Ted Strickland, are trying to impose their personal standards of propriety on the people of Colorado once again.

Strickland has introduced a bill in the State Senate which would outlaw the sale, distribution and exhibition of "obscene" material. Even advertising and promotion for offending material would become a crime.

The proposal, Senate Bill 38, defines obscene and pornographic material so broadly that almost any book, picture, or other work that refers even passingly to sex could be banned. Possible candidates for censorship under Strickland's bill could even include Ayn Rand's *The Fountainhead* (which includes a rape scene) and Robert Heinlein's *Stranger In A Strange Land*.

Now, there's no doubt that much of today's "sexploitation" material — e.g.

Hustler magazine and the like — is crude, tasteless, and generally disgusting. But nobody is forced to read, view or buy such trash. And using the coercive power of the State to forcibly prevent people from trading in garbage — or consuming it by the carload, if such is their choice — is a far greater offense against individual rights and freedoms than the material Strickland and those like him seek to forcibly suppress.

Let's not use police-state tactics to trample civil liberties and free trade just because we don't like someone else's reading habits!

Two years ago, the people of Colorado overwhelmingly rejected Mr. Strickland's bid for power when he ran for Governor. Let's make it perfectly clear that his book-burning brand of social pietism is still anathema in our state. Write or phone your State Senator and State Representative today, and tell them that you want no part of Senate Bill 38!

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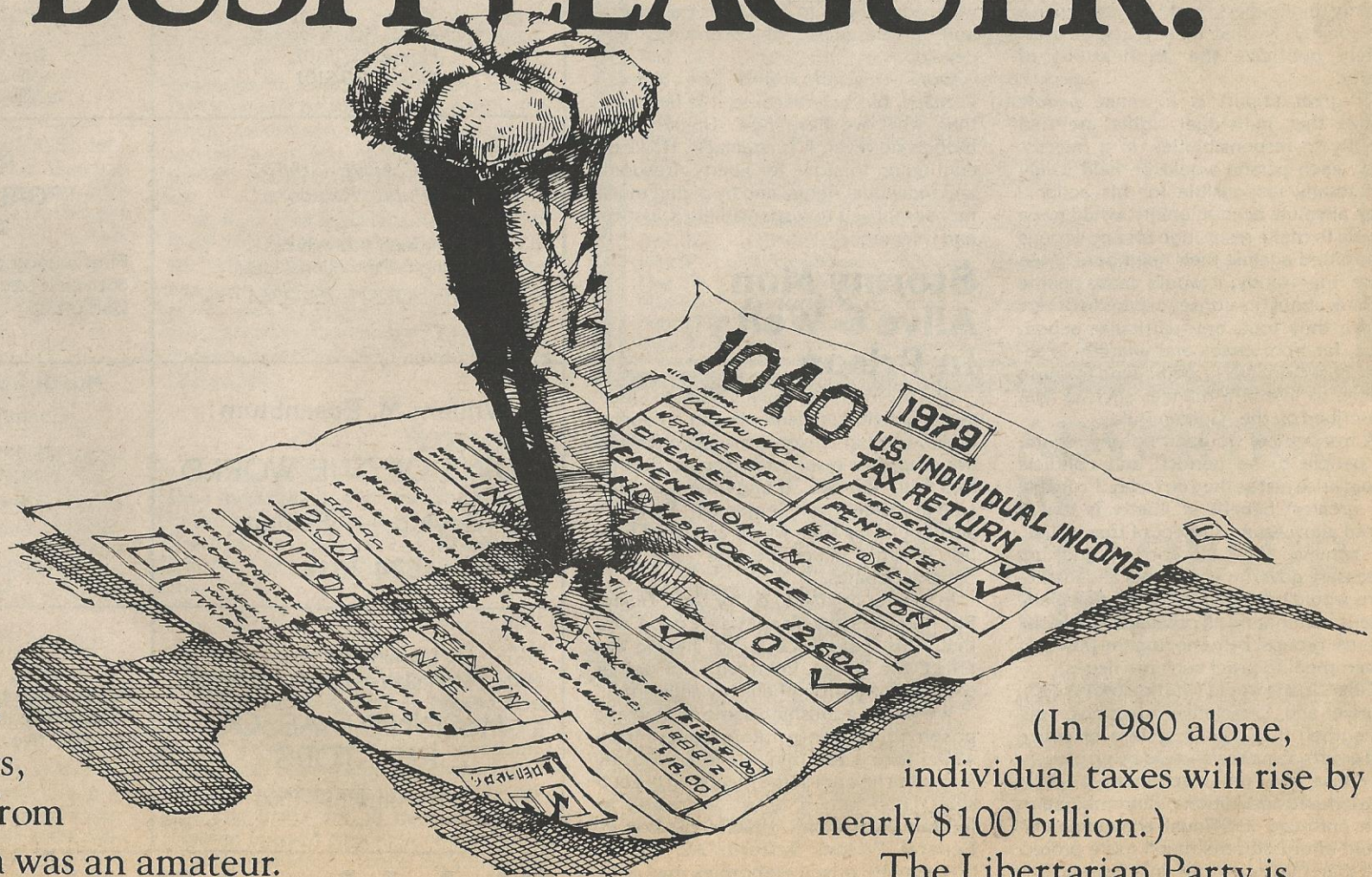
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DRACULA WAS A BUSH-LEAGUER.



Compared
to America's
tax collectors,
the old boy from
Transylvania was an amateur.

(In 1980 alone,
individual taxes will rise by
nearly \$100 billion.)

The Libertarian Party is

Taxes now bleed away more than one-third of our nation's productivity.

Tax-fed programs consume more than \$3,000 for each man, woman, and child in the country. The average American family now pays more in taxes than it spends on food and clothing combined.

Taxes are destroying individual initiative and retarding capital formation — weakening our economy more with each passing year.

And still, the politicians — Democrat and Republican alike — continue to vote for ever-costlier programs and ever-higher taxes.

The Libertarian Party is committed to ending this massive theft of our earnings. We support radical reductions in government spending, and the taxes used to finance that spending.

Our long-range goal is to eliminate taxation entirely, and achieve prosperity for all through a free-market economy.

If this sounds like what you've been looking for, we invite you to join the hundreds of candidates and thousands of individual members who are working to build a real alternative in American politics.

The Libertarian Party. 2300 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20007.

